









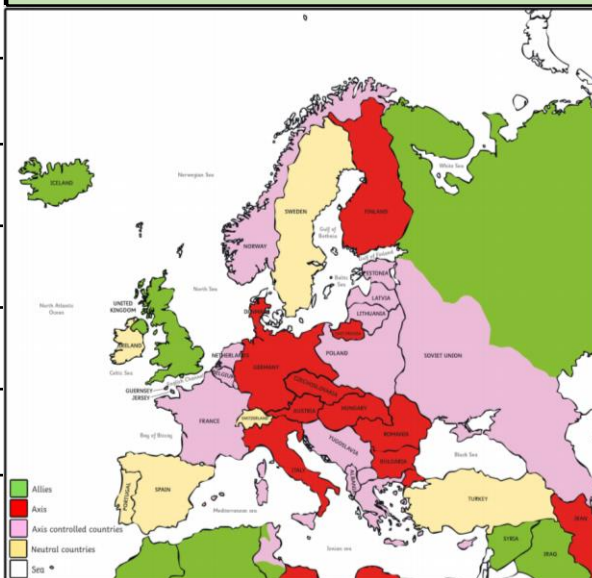
Topic Fact Sheet - World War II

Key Terms

Air-raid	An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs.
Anderson shelter	A small shelter made from corrugated steel to protect people during air-raids.
Allies	Countries who fought the Axis Powers.
Axis Powers	The Countries that fought against the Allies.
Blackout	A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes.
Blitz	A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain.
Evacuation	Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places (e.g. to the countryside) to avoid bombing.
Liberated	Freed from enemy control.
Lutwaffe	The German air force during the war.
Occupied	Taken over by enemy forces.
Nazi	Short for National Socialist Party (in Germany) and the name given to the supporters of Hitler.
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Rationing	Restricting the supply of food, clothes and other products to avoid or reduce shortages.
Spitfire	A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain, and known for its speed and agility.

Main Participating Countries					
ALLIED POWERS			AXIS POWERS		
Country	Date Joined	Flag	Country	Date Joined	Flag
FRANCE	3 rd Sep 1939		GERMANY	1 st Sep 1939	
UK	3 rd Sep 1939		ITALY	11 th Jun 1940	
SOVIET UNION	22 nd Jun 1941		BULGARIA	1 st Mar 1941	
USA	8 th Dec 1941		JAPAN	7 th Dec 1941	

Areas of Control during WW2
Map of Europe 1941



Symbol of the Royal Air Force (RAF)



The Spitfire could fly at speeds of up to 362 mph.

Nazi swastika symbol



The Stuka was the main aircraft used by the Germans during the Blitz.

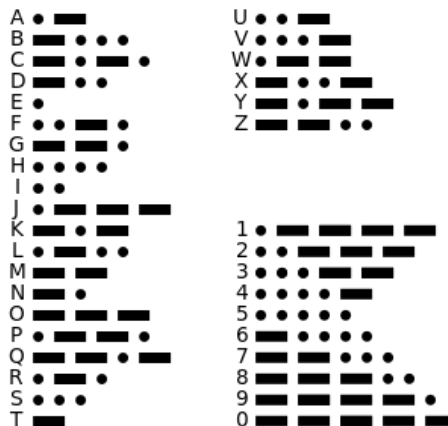
Topic Fact Sheet - World War II

Key Dates

Sep 1939	Germany invades Poland
	Britain and France declare war on Germany – WW2 begins
	Anderson shelters installed in garden.
Jan 1940	Rationing begins
May 1940	Winston Churchill become Prime Minister
	Germany invades France
June 1940	Italy joins forces with Germany and enters the war
	France surrenders to Germany
Sep 1940	Start of the Blitz
June 1941	Clothes rationed
Dec 1941	Women called up for war work incl. mechanics, engineering farming
May 1942	Britain launches a 1,000-bomber raid against the German city of Cologne
Oct 1943	Italy swaps sides and declares war on Germany
June 1944	D-Day invasion of Europe by the Allies
Apr 1945	Hitler dies
May 1945	Germany surrenders
8 th May 1945	VE – Victory in Europe – Day
2 nd Sep 1945	Japan surrenders, officially ending the war across the world

International Morse Code

1. The length of a dot is one unit.
2. A dash is three units.
3. The space between parts of the same letter is one unit.
4. The space between letters is three units.
5. The space between words is seven units.



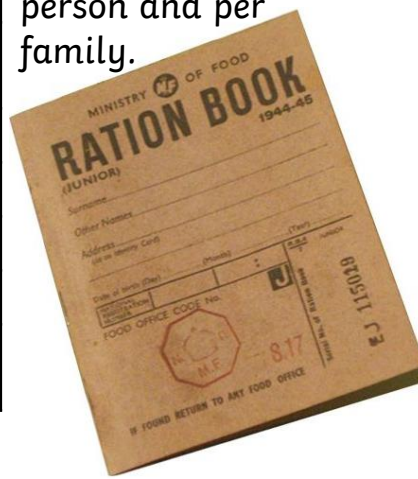
Blackouts were ordered at night to prevent the enemy finding towns by air.

Propaganda posters were used to manipulate the public opinion.



Germany tried to force Britain to surrender during 'the Blitz' (September 1940 – May 1941) by bombing its major cities.

Ration books were used to allocate weekly allowances of food per person and per family.



During air raids, people hid in underground Anderson shelters made of corrugated iron.

